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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,159	04/26/2000	Atsushi Ando	32626	1830
116	7590	08/02/2004	EXAMINER	
PEARNE & GORDON LLP 1801 EAST 9TH STREET SUITE 1200 CLEVELAND, OH 44114-3108			LONSBERRY, HUNTER B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	13

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/559,159	ANDO ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Hunter B. Lonsberry	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 May 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,499,057 to Portuesi in view of the Internet GIS article (Internet GIS and Its Applications in Transportation).

4. Regarding claims 1, 4, Portuesi discloses in Figure 5, a video distribution system, in which a data storage device 58 contains a number of movie files with embedded URLs, the movie files may be in the QuickTime or AVI format, the movies are transmitted via a distribution network 54 to a user's remote video receiver 66, video frames may contain a "hotspot" 40 (figure 4), the hotspot is defined by an image map overlaid over the video display, in which a portion of each still image (frame) triggers the display of a URL when a user selects a portion of the frame by placing a cursor over the hotspot, after the cursor is placed over a hotspot, a URL is displayed to the user which the user may use to access a webpage (column 4, line 33-column 6, line 58, column 8, lines 49-column 9, line 19). Portuesi inherently contains moving picture coding means

for producing compressed moving picture from high quality still pictures in a stepwise manner, as Portuesi discloses that the AVI or QuickTime files are made up of individual frames and that QuickTime utilizes compression and QuickTime may be used for the display of still images (column 8, lines 32-37, column 1, lines 60-column 2, line 3).

Portuesi fails disclose notifying the moving picture coding means of a user-selected area of the still image.

Internet GIS discloses the Mapquest website, which utilizes image maps associated with a still image for a map, a user may click on an still image to zoom in, or may select a zoom level, after which the image provider will be notified, and a zoomed in image will be displayed (pages 4-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the image map of Portuesi to enable a zoom feature as taught by Internet GIS, thereby enabling the image provider to be notified and thus enabling user to view a selected image in more detail so that the user may more finely review the image.

5. Regarding claims 2, 5, Portuesi discloses that the playback applications may be VCR like in nature and may include, rewind, fast-forward and frame advance (column 2, lines 32-37).

6. Regarding claims 3, 6, Portuesi discloses in Figure 2 a movie file 8 which is transmitted to a user, the multiplexed data includes an image track 18, audio track 16 and associated URL track 20 all of which are sent together at the same time over the same medium, the video may be QuickTime or AVI formatted (column 4, line 62-column 5, line 26, column 6, lines 47-51).

7. Claims 7, 9-14, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,499,057 to Portuesi in view of the Internet GIS article (Internet GIS and Its Applications in Transportation) and U.S. Patent 6,470,378 to Tracton.

8. Regarding claims 7, 9-14, and 17, Portuesi discloses in Figure 5, a video distribution system, in which a data storage device 58 contains a number of movie files with embedded URLs, the movie files may be in the QuickTime or AVI format, the movies are transmitted via a distribution network 54 to a user's remote video receiver 66, video frames may contain a "hotspot" 40 (figure 4), the hotspot is defined by an image map overlaid over the video display, in which a portion of each still image (frame) triggers the display of a URL when a user selects a portion of the frame by placing a cursor over the hotspot, after the cursor is placed over a hotspot, a URL is displayed to the user which the user may use to access a webpage (column 4, line 33-column 6, line 58, column 8, lines 49-column 9, line 19). Portuesi inherently contains moving picture coding means for producing compressed moving picture from high quality still pictures in a stepwise manner, as Portuesi discloses that the AVI or QuickTime files are made up of individual frames and the QuickTime utilizes compression (column 8, lines 32-37, column 1, lines 60-column 2, line 3).

Portuesi fails to disclose a mobile terminal and image processing that is primarily conducted by the information providing system to reduce a processing load on a mobile terminal.

Internet GIS discloses the Mapquest website, which utilizes image maps associated with a still image for a map, a user may click on an still image to zoom in, or may select a zoom level, after which the image provider will be notified, and a zoomed in image will be displayed (pages 4-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the image map of Portuesi to enable a zoom feature as taught by Internet GIS, thereby enabling the image provider to be notified and thus enabling user to view a selected image in more detail so that the user may more finely review the image.

Internet GIS fails to disclose a mobile terminal.

Tracton discloses an MPEG system which takes into account the processor capabilities of a device and its bandwidth prior to transmitting an MPEG stream; the stream may be received at a mobile device such as a cellular phone, a web browser may be utilized (column 4, lines 33-49, column 5, lines 12-46, column 6, lines 50- column 8, line 5). Traction inherently teaches having most of the image processing performed by the information providing system, as Traction teaches providing content data, which would be appropriate for the processor's capabilities.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination of Portuesi and Internet GIS to include a cell phone which can view Internet content and video images, to enable a user to view content from any location.

9. Regarding claim 16, the combination of Portuesi, Internet GIS and Guedalia discloses a mobile terminal, which receives an image, a user selects an area of the

image and the compress encoding means is notified of the selection. In particular, Guedalia discloses that an image may be broken up into small image tiles, user may select a hotspot (a tile) within a still image, and a higher resolution tile is provided to a user providing the effect of a zoom (column 24, lines 30-56).

10. Claims 8 and 15, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,499,057 to Portuesi in view of the Internet GIS article (Internet GIS and Its Applications in Transportation) and U.S. Patent 6,470,378 to Tracton in further view of U.S. Patent 6,536,043 to Guedalia.

11. Regarding claim 8 and 15, the combination of Protuesi, Tracton and Internet GIS disclose a browser enabled video system on a cell phone.

Protuesi, Tracton and Internet GIS fail to disclose displaying an image in progressively more detail over time.

Guedalia discloses a system, which delivers different versions of video content depending upon the available bandwidth, as time goes on, or as a video is replayed, the video quality improves (column 20, line 57-column 21, line 46, column 23, line 57, column 24, lines 30-56).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify the combination of Protuesi, Tracton and Internet GIS to provide an image with more detail over time as taught by Guedalia in order to improve the video quality over time in a limited bandwidth system.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,496,980 B1 to Tillman: Method of Providing Replay on Demand for Streaming Digital Multimedia.

U.S. Patent 5,767,845 to Oashi: Multimedia Information Record Device and a Muti-Media Information Playback Device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hunter B. Lonsberry whose telephone number is 703-305-3234. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday during normal business hours.

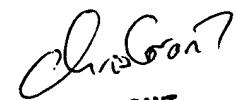
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on 703-305-4755. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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HBL



Chris Grant

CHRIS GRANT
PRIMARY EXAMINER